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The next charge is that "on Christmas day the militia gave the negroes a general whipping." This is wholly false. We cannot hear of a single case of whipping on that or any day during the holidays. On the contrary, the negroes were engaged almost incessantly, night and day, in reveling and dancing, their employers giving them, on best places, dinners and suppers for themselves and guests, as has been customary "time out of mind" in the South. The militia appeared occasionally on the places where the negroes were having parties, but not one was whipped, so far as we can learn, by the militia or any one else.

The third charge against us is, that a negro woman was most cruelly whipped on the Cain plantation, in which Mr. Cain and Mr. Lumpkin aided the militia.

The facts, as we learn them are these: Some time before the whipping of this negro, she struck a daughter of Mr. Cain several blows over the left arm and shoulder with a board, disabling those limbs for three weeks. Mr. C. was absent at the time, and the woman left the premises. Mr. C. stated the facts to the provost marshal of freedmen at Liberty, and made application for her return to him, as she was under contract to work for him till the first of January. The application was granted, and Mr. C. had her brought back. Some ten days after her return, several relatives and friends of Mrs. C.'s daughter took the negro from the residence of Mr. C., at night, while he was asleep, and administered to her a wholesome chastisement. Mr. C., nor Mr. Lumpkin, nor a single one of the militia, had anything to do with the whipping, or knew when it was done. These are the facts in this case, without extenuation, and we would say, for the benefit of said Matthews, that said negro woman has made a contract with Mr. Cain for the present year; which she did freely and of her own accord, preferring to live with him than with any one else; and she says she "has struck her last white woman with a board."

The fourth charge is that, "on the same night, a negro was severely whipped on the Lumpkin place, in which Mr. Lumpkin was engaged." This is also wholly false. No negro has been whipped on this place for years as the neighbors living in sight testify, and the old "Squire" says "Matthews is a vile slanderer."

The fifth charge is one he intended, no doubt, as a climax of atrocities, which he hoped would bring down on this community the curse of a military force in our midst. It says: "Respectfully invite your attention to a murder committed by one John H. McGeehee, some nine months ago, which would challenge the world for an equal in studied brutality, which was reported to me some time since, but for the want of facts I did not feel authorized in stating them before. The negro was murdered, skinned, and his skin nailed to a barn."

The utter falsity of such a charge against John H. McGeehee, would excite the mirth of his acquaintances, if it were not apparent that deep seated malignity was at the bottom of it, affecting not only him but this community. John H. McGeehee never murdered a negro at any time, so far as any acquaintance of his ever before heard, and he is incapable of committing such an atrocity as that alleged against him as any virtuous in all of New England. And yet, as utterly groundless as such an accusation is, we have reason to believe that the said Matthews, in a recent march through this neighborhood with a regiment of colored infantry, attempted to get possession of Mr. John H. McGeehee, with the evident intention of taking his life, as his house was visited and searched at a late hour of the night for him, and he eluded the search by timely warning given him by one of his former slaves, who was in some way apprised of their intention. The white officers called at the house of Mr. McGeehee in the evening, before night, as the regiment was passing, conversed with him and remained in his house about one hour. They left and camped within a few miles. Some of the same white men, with negroes, returned at a late hour of the night, and searched his house for him. Mr. McGeehee was wholly at a loss to know what had excited their malignity until the publication of said report.

Matthews, by saying that he had board of this deed some time before he reported it,

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4th. He says on the next night, a negro man, whose name he had forgotten, but, notwithstanding that fact, he vouches for the truthfulness of his statement, had two horses stolen from him on the Cain plantation by the militia. This is like all the others—false. We cannot hear of anything akin to such an event ever transpired, and if it did, we certainly would have some information on the subject. He is again haunted with the images of Cain and Lumpkin, and says they were present, and can be identified. These gentlemen court investigation. 5th. He says he went to the houses of the various persons connected with these transactions, and attempted to arrest them. This is also false. He visited John H. McGeehee's place, as we have before stated, but he did not visit the place of a single other man in this neighborhood, to whom he has alluded.—Respectfully submitted.

JOHN N. NUNNERY, VAN F. SWEARINGIN,
THOMAS L. MOORE, J. S. REEVES, W. McKINNON.

Bring Them In!

Some time ago we submitted to our readers some observations respecting the emigration, more correctly speaking, the immigration, we need, in which we throw out the hint that the people whom we should chiefly welcome among us, would be the farmers and artisans of small capital and ample energy and industry, rather than men of mere capital, who do not work themselves, or the mere laborer with no thought for the morrow.

Late events have shown us the policy of this much earlier than we could have expected it to be demonstrated in fact, as it could readily be in theory. German laborers, of the poorest of the emigrant class, have been engaged by planters and by capitalists who have leased Southern lands and either brought or started out here to till large bodies of land for their employers.

These men have been engaged at very low prices as to wages, not knowing the price of labor, and especially white labor, in this country; and when they have been brought to the places they are to till, have found themselves surrounded by circumstances not at all equal to their expectations and fed with food entirely different from that to which they were accustomed. They have consequently become disheartened and discontented.

At Natchez lately a number of them were arrested who had deserted the places to which they had been brought, and this desertion has happened in Louisiana upon a much larger scale. Elsewhere the resident Germans, believing their countrymen to have been imposed upon in these large engagements, have forcibly rescued the immigrants from those conducting them South and have retained

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There can be no doubt that all these classes of men, when once domiciled among us, especially when they acquire an interest in our soil, will at once rally to the support of the ballot box of the State of their adoption against all assaults upon it; and that none of them will favor any abasement of the white man as the means of elevating the negro. The late war has shown that men of Northern birth, when identified by land and other property interest as well as residence with the South, were fully as true as the native-born to its cause. The fact that political emissaries and men who live upon their misrepresentations of those among whom they go, spies and informers, and men whose trade is war, have proven our enemies does not show the contrary; we have such men born among us.

It strikes us, therefore, that it would be an act of far-sighted wisdom to invite the small farmers of the West and East, as well as foreigners, to come out among us, by offering to sell them small bodies of good land, parts of large plantations, or divided plantations, either for cash or on reasonable terms of credit. Many of these are dissatisfied with the places where they live, because their produce brings too low a price; while freight makes it dear to us by the time it reaches us. Why not encourage these men to raise their wheat and rye and corn adjoining us?

Another great advantage from bringing these men near us is, that in disabusing their minds of the prejudices with which their orators and newspapers and priests of Moloch have filled them, we shall also be enabled to correct the impressions of the neighbors and relations they leave behind them; for intelligent men will write often to their old associates, and every additional one who so writes tends to weaken the influences against us.

We repeat, that what we most want for our political security, for the development of our soil, for the procuring of cheap grains and esculents, for the multiplying of neat dwellings, school houses and churches, for diversifying our employments, for the putting up of manufacturing near us, and to enable us to put down our enemies with the ballot, the only weapon left us, is to encourage a multitude of men of moderate means to buy little farms among us, and to identify themselves and make common cause with us.

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For the Clarion.]

The doctrine that there can be no taxation without representation was borrowed from our English ancestors, and may be said to have become in some sense a fundamental principle in the British government, though exceedingly vague and loose in its application. It grew up in the long struggle between the prerogatives of the crown and the liberties of the subject, and was intended to be a barrier against those arbitrary exactions so often resorted to by the Tudors and Stuarts. The commons of England were the sufferers by all such exactions, and the money, when raised, went into the hands of monarchs who acknowledged no responsibility to the people, and might use it in strengthening their own power, and enabling themselves to make further encroachments upon popular liberty. It was, therefore, a matter of the utmost importance that the people, who, according to the theory of that government, constituted but one of the estates of the realm, and originally a weak one, occupying a position of constant antagonism both to the crown and to the privileged classes, should seek security in the assertion of the rule. It has consequently become an established principle in British legislation, that money bills, as they are called, all bills imposing taxes or making appropriations of public money, must originate in the House of Commons. By a legal fiction that House is supposed to represent the taxable property and the tax-paying people of the nation. Its members are voted for by men having a property qualification, freehold estate of the annual value of five pounds being the lowest. In a population swarming with day-laborers, miners, factory operatives, &c., the proportion of qualified voters to the whole is very small, not exceeding one in five or six of the adult males. Yet all are taxed, for there is scarcely a necessary of life which does not pay a tax in that country. The man who is barely qualified has one vote and the man of millions has no more. Thus we see that in the country whence the rule comes to us, and where it is supposed to be in full force, a vast majority of the people is excluded from all benefit under it. And even as respects the class of qualified voters, the inequality is very great, seeing that the man who may contribute a thousand pounds to the exchequer, has no more weight in representation than the man who contributes one. These facts I think justify the assertion that the principle is vague and loose in its application, even in England. In this country, there is hardly so much as a vestige of it to be found. That clause in the Constitution which apportions taxation among the States according to their representation in Congress, would seem to be a recognition of the rule, but in fact it is not, for it bases both taxa-

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We have now seen that the duty of Congress to guaranty a republican form of government to each State is one to be performed only upon the requisition of the Legislature or Governor of the State threatened with revolution; the legislature and governor are presumed to represent the majority of the governing class, though not the majority of the people; that a Republican form of government is not incompatible with a very restricted basis of representation, and may, in fact, partake largely of the nature of an oligarchy; that under our State Governments, there is no connection between taxation and representation; and that the States alone have control of the whole question of suffrage. The fair deductions from the whole premises are, that our State constitutions, having once passed the ordeal of Congress, and been deemed republican, must still be so construed. That that body is precluded by its past action from now declaring them otherwise, and has no power to interfere in matters of State policy, until called upon, and then only to preserve or restore constitutional government in the State. That the changed condition of the slave into the freedman, and his consequent liability to taxation, does not carry with it the right of representation, because we recognize in our State governments no connection between them. And also because, if such connection do exist, he receives the benefit of it as women, minors and non-resident landholders do, in having their rights placed on the same footing as those of persons actually represented. The same may be said of their personal rights. The laws cannot discriminate to his disadvantage, but furnish him the same relief for injuries to person and property as are accorded to the white man.

The idea of Republican Government is distinct from that of Democracy, and institutions may properly be called Republican which have very little of the democratic element in them. In my opinion, the democratic principle has already been carried too far, and I shall endeavor, on another occasion, to show that there is more reason for contracting than for extending the right of suffrage.

Spurgeon's last sensation was to appear in his pulpit on Christmas day, with a crown on his head and a palm in his hand. The Londoners were much shocked therat; but, then, what clergy men are there who do not appear in their pulpits with crowns on their heads and palms in their hands!

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NEW YORK, March 6.—The Fenian excitement still rages. The bonds of the Irish Republic are in great demand. A grand demonstration was held at Tammany Hall last evening, and speeches were made by the Head Centre and others. One hundred and twenty thousand dollars worth of bonds of the Irish Republic were sold at the monster Fenian meeting on the 4th. Resolutions were adopted asking the Government to accede to the Irish belligerent rights, and condemning the United States Consul at Owenstown for not interfering to procure the release of Capt. McAfferty.

AS WE EXPECTED.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Times in his letter of the 25th says, "a systematic and tolerably well organized plan for misrepresenting the President's speech, and of the circumstances under which it was delivered, was put in operation within one hour after the speech was concluded, and up to this moment the parties engaged in this unfair course, have persistently kept up other highly colored and exaggerated reports by telegrams, to the newspapers in the North and especially in the West and Northwest."

It was precisely because we suspected some such foul play, we declined to publish the mixed-up telegraphic synopsis of the speech received here, and waited for the report made by the reporter of the Washington Intelligencer. Now that the President has "shelled the woods," and driven out the bushwhackers who were assailing him into open hostility, we may expect from them all kinds of misrepresentations of him.—Memphis Appeal.

WANTED.—AGENTS WITH SMALL CAPITAL, to take agency of Wilson & Gilbre's Sewing Machines in the several States of Alabama, Texas, Mississippi and Louisiana. A great opportunity for industrious young men, to whom liberal discounts will be made.

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Gloves, Mitts, Veils, Collars, Shirts, Hoop Skirts,
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N. B.—Our buyers have been in the New York market constantly since January 1st, and we feel assured that we can offer all the novelties of fashion to the trade of Memphis quicker and cheaper than houses in other Southern and Western cities, who do not enjoy the advantages of an established house in New York.

Positively no Goods Sold at Retail.

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